

AUSTRIA USING PAPER IN PLACE OF COTTON

Country Has Solved One Economic Problem Caused by Blockade of Allies.

NEW INDUSTRY DEVELOPING

Doubtful if United States Ever Will Regain Trade in Staple Lost Since Outbreak of War—Business to Be on New Basis.

VIENNA, October 7 (via London, October 9).—(Delayed.)—Paper in the place of cotton has proved of extraordinary value in solving one of Austria-Hungary's greatest economic problems, according to Arthur Kuffler, president of the War Association of Cotton Spinners, the government organization controlling cotton consumption. Herr Kuffler explained to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press how Austria-Hungary has met the situation caused by the cutting off of American cotton.

"The cotton powers could use more than a million bales of cotton right now," he said, "but we are able to get along without it if we must. We are getting 5,000 to 10,000 bales a month from Turkey. Before the outbreak of the war this amount was much greater, but it has shown a decrease recently owing to the deportation of Armenians, who are the principal cotton planters in Asia Minor."

ASSORTMENT OF FABRICS

Herr Kuffler exhibited a vast assortment of fabrics made from paper. The articles ranged from four bags holding 200 pounds to tissue, other textiles were manufactured from a mixture of paper yarn as warp and cotton or wool as filling. They ranged from coarse white goods to a fairly fine cloth. These paper fabrics after being woven are treated chemically to make them impervious to water and more durable and pliable. Herr Kuffler said the products were constantly improving.

"There is no telling," he said, "what paper cloth may lead to yet. When we first started the products were inferior, but since then they have constantly bettered. I believe that the innovation will affect cotton growers for all time because it is unlike that we will return to using cotton for purposes where paper cloth is better suited, owing to its cheapness. To this extent cotton growers all over the world will be damaged."

Another substitute for cotton has been found in the common nettle. This weed had been converted into fabrics of high quality, approaching the nature of linen and, according to Kuffler, superior to the best cotton because the nettle fiber is longer and tougher though little thicker than high-grade cotton. In addition to the nettle and paper processes for converting rags into new goods have been so perfected that this also threatens to affect cotton planters.

"The war has taught us," said Kuffler, "not only to look for cotton substitutes, but to economize and the result is that it is unlikely that we will return to our former consumption of American cotton for several years after the war. There are also other factors responsible for this, among them being exchange question. Formerly the American cotton sellers drew actual cash for a bill of lading through a London bank on a three and six months sight draft. The European cotton buyer paid three to six months later, the London banks carrying the financial end meanwhile. After the war it is impossible that we will return to this system, for various reasons, one being that the London banks may be unable to resume that class of business."

BUSINESS MUST BE PLACED ON ENTIRELY NEW BASIS

"This means that the New York banks must give the cotton buyer three to six months credit. The cotton business must, therefore, be placed on a totally new basis. In other words, while the European cotton buyer in the past carried the Southern cotton grower the latter must in future, for a long time any way, carry the cotton buyers. In addition we intend to support the Turkish cotton industry in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. The possibilities in that region for cotton growing will be unlimited with the building of new railroads and the provision of irrigation. Cotton from Asia Minor is of poor quality, but may be improved yet."

"I doubt that we will do much stocking up in cotton at the end of the war, because the exchange rate is against us to the extent of forbidding this. We own considerable cotton now, stored in the United States, either by direct purchase or futures, and we would naturally import that, but new sales are likely to be slight, if peace enabled us to get cotton from anywhere, the British colonies included."

Herr Kuffler said that the Austrian cotton industry was in a healthy condition. Although many of the mills had closed down, all debts have been paid owing to the tremendous increase in the price of cotton goods. The pay of cotton workers had gone up, he said, and the industries' personal losses through the war were very immaterial, as most of the employees were no more than about 9,000 cotton workers at the front. Discussing the in-

At the Movies To-Day

VICTOR—"Heirloom Pearls"; also "Charlie Chaplin, in 'Charlie's Hard Luck'."

NEW—Marie Dorso, in "The Lash," SPANISH—Lillian Gish, in "Diana of the Pool";

COLONIAL—Mary Miles Minter, in "Duke's Adventure,"

ODEON—"Beulah Love and John Emerson, in 'The Flying Torpedo'."

LITTLE—Theda Bara, in "Destruction,"

18th—"The Way of Patience."

ustrial situation in general, Herr Kuffler said that in some instances wages had increased 100 per cent, and that there was little chance that the country would ever return to low wages.

COTTON SITUATION

"Much as I would like to see the end of the war," he concluded, "I fear the cotton situation will not influence it, despite Sir William Ramsay's view that the cotton embargo would keep cotton for explosives from the central powers. We are now using wool fiber with good results, because explosives of the cellulose type can be made from any cellulose matter, and this is plentiful in the vegetable world."

Herr Kuffler is president of the Austrian Cotton Spinners Association. He visited the United States in 1912 as European representative to the Atlanta convention of cotton interests, which included the regulation of futures.

DECLARES READING SOON WILL CONTROL ALL COAL

Statement of Federal Official in Government's Antitrust Suit Against Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—The United States Supreme Court began its real work to-day with the hearing of the government's antitrust suit against the Reading Railroad interests for alleged monopoly of anthracite coal production and transportation. Solicitor General John W. Davis and G. Carroll Todd, assistant to the Attorney General, appeared for the government. Opposing counsel included John G. Johnson, Jackson E. Reynolds, Charles E. Hechner, Charles E. Miller and Robert W. DeForest.

Associate Justice Brandeis made his first appearance in a big antitrust suit by the government. The antitrust suit and the government's interest in the proceedings, and asked many questions.

The suit is brought against the Reading Company, a holding corporation, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and others. Both the government and the coal roads appeared from a decision given in Pennsylvania in 1912 which partly sustained and partly dismissed the charges made. Now the government seeks to separate the Reading and Central of New Jersey and coal interests to separate transportation and production, to restore competition between the Reading and the Central of New Jersey, and to redistribute stock of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. In alleging that the control of coal roads adjacent to the Reading Company's lines was acquired by "wrongful and unlawful" means, Mr. Todd said:

"If in time the monopoly is not dissolved, the Reading Company will soon control every foot of coal in existence. The company now controls 62 per cent of the known coal supply and, with its assets of \$50,000,000 all held together in a holding company not engaged in transporting, mining, or selling, forms the worst combination. It is a monopoly of double character. It is the Standard Oil and Northern Securities cases rolled into one."

Jackson E. Reynolds, in his argument, denied, as alleged, that the Reading owned all the Schuylkill coal lands. He said the Reading owned thirty-five collieries and mined 9,000,000 tons of coal in 1913 while individual operators owned fifty-three collieries and produced 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of coal. He asserted that the Pennsylvania law allowed coal companies to own railroads. He said the combination had been approved by Federal courts in 1896, following the reorganization of the Reading Railroad Company after dissolution of receivership. He declared the Wilkes-Barre and Lehigh Coal Company and the Central of New Jersey were both competitors of the Reading, the first because it competed in selling, and second because it sold to different ship-ports.

John G. Johnson will close the arguments to-morrow.

Royal Arch Chapter Elects.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—EMPIRIA, Va., October 10.—Empire (Royal) Arch Chapter last night elected officers as follows: H. L. Taylor, high priest; R. W. Jordan, king; J. S. Wren, scribe; A. J. Daugherty, treasurer; W. W. Robertson, secretary. The following also were appointed: W. C. Weaver, captain of host; W. C. Davis, principal journeyman; L. L. Palmer, royal arch chaplain; A. F. Dodd, M. G. Slate and R. G. Dyson, masters of veils; W. A. Conner, filer. The district deputy grand high priest, K. A. Fernstrom, of Victoria, made his official visit.

ALDERMEN TRANSACT MUCH ROUTINE BUSINESS

Several Matters of Importance Laid Over by Board in Petersburg.

FAIR TO OPEN NEXT TUESDAY

Diplomas Awarded to Members of Teachers' Training Circle of Methodist Sunday School—Preparing to Present Land Bank Brief.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—PETERSBURG, VA., October 10.—Ordinary routine business was disposed of at the monthly meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night. Only eight members were present, and several matters of importance involving appropriations were laid over. Reports of city officers and standing committees which had been acted upon by the Council were concurred in. The board also concurred in the resolutions sent up from the Council renewing the lease of the fair grounds to the Southside Virginia Fair Association, reducing the rent from \$180 to the nominal sum of \$1 per annum, and donating to the association the \$2,400 for rent due. Contracts were approved awarding to J. W. Taylor and R. L. Varney for 10,000 feet of paving at 94.34 cents, and curbing and guttering to J. L. Perkins at 55 cents.

The school board was instructed, in purchasing school supplies in the future, to secure bids from local merchants. It was stated that hereafter these supplies had been purchased from one firm, without giving other merchants opportunity to bid. Payment of the first half of this year's city taxes was postponed until December 10, and of the second half to February 10. The board will meet again on October 20, following the meeting of the Council on the 24th.

Colored Woman Stabbed.

Martha Baugh, colored, was stabbed and slashed in several places last night in Brown's Alley by Horace Harrison, colored. The latter went to the station-house and surrendered to the police. The woman is in the hospital probably fatally injured. The stabbing was the result of jealous quarrel.

Diplomas Awarded.

At the rally of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday diplomas were awarded to the following members of the Teachers' Training Circle: Misses Ethel M. Crowder, Alice Lee Poole, Myra Tucker, Mrs. E. E. Johnson and W. W. Gates and H. P. Baxter.

Early Morning Marriage.

This morning at 8 o'clock at Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, parsonage, Rev. J. R. Eggleston officiating, Miss Mary T. Bozell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Bozell, and J. A. McKim, formerly of Texas, were married. The attendants were Miss Margaret Campbell and Churchill Spain.

To Confer Daughters' Degree.

On Thursday evening in the Masonic Hall, Right Worshipful James B.

59 YEARS OLD, HALE AND HARDY

And Praises Cardui, Which She Says Pulled Her Through a Most Dangerous Period.

Mercer, Ky.—"About 15 years ago," writes Mrs. W. T. Ball, of this place, "I began suffering with change of life, and was suffering very much. . . I began taking Cardui after having suffered for 3 years, and I was dreadfully nervous. Hardly felt like doing my work. Couldn't sleep well at nights. However, after several doses of Cardui I saw an improvement and in a few days I could do my work with ease, and in two weeks I was able to walk six miles and went to the street fair at Central City and enjoyed myself. After using two bottles, I got my natural health and strength and it pulled me through that most dangerous of periods in a woman's life with no trouble or suffering."

I am now hale and hardy, and was 59 years old the 11th of this month. I will never cease praising Cardui, which did me so much good. It also saved my daughter's life when she had had such a dreadful spell. . . .

Over 40 years in use, Cardui has proven its efficacy as "the woman's tonic." If you are weak, and run-down, and suffer from symptoms of troubles peculiar to women, give Cardui a trial.—Adv.

The Art of Buying

"The art of safe buying consists in buying goods that represent quality which will at all times sell at a profit. Buying furniture at right prices requires judgment in the matter of selections. Experience is the most important matter in order to be able to readily decide on the question of obtaining right prices for the different grades of merchandise. Everyone wants to buy a good article at a moderate or low price. But 'good value,' whether the goods cost much or little, is the big factor in inducing a consumer to buy."

If you are willing to credit us with "Good Judgment" and long "Experience,"—treat yourself to an inspection of the Immense Exhibit now in the Heart of the City.

Sydnor & Hundley

Blanks will confer the Master Mason's daughters' degree on a number of candidates, under the auspices of Alpha Chapter, No. 2.

Notes of Interest.

Bishop O'Connell will be in the city and will officiate at the 7 o'clock mass in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday.

The Southside Agricultural Fair, to be opened in this city next Tuesday, will be the greatest fair ever held here. Dr. Wesley Baker and Gilbert Glass, of Richmond, delivered addresses on Sunday night at the quarterly meeting of the Petersburg Presbyterian Sunday School Union.

The Petersburg Federal land bank brief, prepared by Ex-Governor W. H. Mann, Charles Hall Davis and Lefley Hodges, will be presented to the Land Bank Board, with oral argument, in Richmond on October 23. The brief sets forth Petersburg's claims for the bank in comprehensive form.

WILL FOUND IN OLD CLOCK

Relatives of Woman Question Handwriting, and Jury Is Unable to Agree.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—FREDERICKSBURG, VA., October 10.—The Coleman will case, tried in the Circuit Court of Orange County, brought out that Mrs. Emma G. Coleman died in 1915 and apparently left no will. The estate was valued at \$2,000. Mrs. Coleman had no children. Under these conditions her property would go to her brother, E. T. Brockman, who resided at 1000 N. 1st St., and her sister, Mrs. A. M. Daniel, and her half-sister, Mrs. A. R. Simms. An administrator was appointed, and the personal property was sold.

At the sale an old clock was purchased by Brockman, who sent it to B. A. Harlow, a neighbor, who mends clocks, to put it in running order. Mr. Harlow, in examining the clock, discovered a small piece of paper wrapped around the works. The paper seemed to be the will of Mrs. Coleman. It gave Brockman all the property, real and personal, after paying debts, and leaving Mrs. Daniel, the sister, \$200, and the half-sister, Mrs. Simms, \$100. The will was dated April 10, 1912, but not witnessed. It was signed Mrs. Emma M. Coleman. The paper was delivered to Mr. Brockman, who had it recorded. Mrs. Daniel and Mrs. Simms alleged that the handwriting was not that of Mrs. Coleman.

Suit was entered to break the will. There was an array of legal talent on each side, and many witnesses were examined, including an expert in handwriting. Some witnesses thought the handwriting was that of Mrs. Coleman, others expressed doubt. After extended argument, the case was given to the jury, which, after deliberating for more than an hour, reported to the court that they could not agree.

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HUGHES DELIVERS ANOTHER ASSAULT

G. O. P. Candidate Takes President to Task for Attitude Toward American Trade Abroad.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 10.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking in the great armory here where Woodrow Wilson first was nominated for the presidency, to-night assailed Mr. Wilson's policy as President toward the promotion of American trade abroad and replied to published statements of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, endorsing the President's policy.

"Dr. Eliot pierces the heart of the matter," Mr. Hughes said, "and he finds that the record of the administration means this:

"No intervention by force of arms to protect on foreign soil American commercial and manufacturing adventures, who, of their own free will, have invested their money or risked their lives in foreign parts under alien jurisdiction."

"Think of that, merchants, salesmen, tellers, clerks and dealers," said Mr. Hughes, "who, in 'serving the world,' take your place in communi-



Skin trouble costs many a man his job

No matter how efficient a man may be, if he has an ugly skin-eruption, there are positions in which he cannot be tolerated. He may know that it is not in the least contagious, but other people are afraid, they avoid him, and he must make way for a man with a clear, healthy skin. Why run this risk, when

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ties where revolutions are frequent and only the respect for your flag and the power it symbolizes may stand between you and ruin, or even death?"

Mr. Hughes read the Democratic platform plank of 1912, declaring for the protection of American rights abroad, and asked if it were "molasses to catch flies." He declared that the protection it promised had been deliberately and deplorably refused.

"During the past three years and a half," said Mr. Hughes, "one would suppose that any American who went to foreign lands to advance American industry and commerce was presumably a bad fellow who had lost his rights."

To-night's address was the second of the day. The first was delivered at Hagerstown, Md., before an audience in the grand stand at the Interstate Fair grounds, and was devoted largely to a discussion of the tariff, the Adam-

son law and what the nominee termed the extravagance of the present administration.

Mr. Hughes left at 11:30 o'clock to-night for points in West Virginia.

Excursion to New York

\$13.00 Round Trip.

Including Meals and Stateroom Berth on O. D. Steamer.

Old Dominion Line Annual Personally Conducted Excursion will leave Richmond via C. & O. Railway Saturday, October 14th, 4 P. M. Tickets good for ten days. Secure steamer and hotel reservations company's ticket office, 807 East Main Street.

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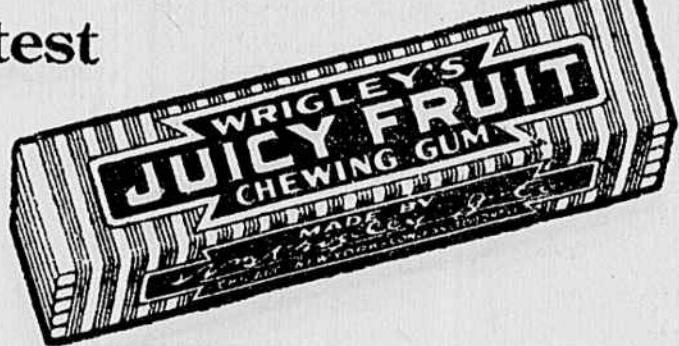
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